

# The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5. 1737.

11: 711.

of all the Accounts that have been given of the Taking of Oczakow, the best seems to be that which is given in the following Letter to the Ministers at the Porte, from the Seraskier that was the Governor of the Place, but is now a Prisoner in the Russian Camp.



ON Tuesday the 11th of the Month Rabioul Evola, the Muscovite Troops arrived at a Place called Karcula, two Hours March from Oczakoff, where they had their first Skirmish with one of our Parties. By Wednesday they had extended themselves over all

the Ground near the City, from the Bog to the Seaside, and the Artillery and Small Arms did not cease Firing all the Day. On Thursday they penetrated to the Forts before the Palisades, and upon that Day, and till the Saturday following, the Muscovites threw a vast Number of Bombs into the City, which set Fire in the Night-Time to the Houses that were only of Timber, so that 'twas not possible to extinguish it. At Day-Break the Fire catch'd another Quarter, near the Gate Aga Kabaschy, and spread with such Fury to the Neighbourhood, that it could not be stopp'd. At the same Time the Muscovites began to storm the Out-works of the Place; upon which a very smart Combat ensued, which was attended with a very great Slaughter, while the Flames that were raging in the Town reached to three Magazines of Powder, which blew up at once, and killed several thousand Persons.

I, your Servant, was bury'd under Ground for the Space of an Hour, and 'twas with much Difficulty that I was taken out alive. As by this Accident we had not many Men left, we thought fit to surrender the Town, and having hung out the Signal, we dispatch'd the Czausch Pasha, by the Consent of the whole Garison, to the Muscovite General, to acquaint him of our Resolution. But the Answer came too late. It was impossible to stay in the Town any longer, much less to defend it, because of the Fire which burnt to the very Gates. The Muscovites took Advantage of the Conflagration, and enter'd full drive into the Town at two several Places, which so increased the Alarm and Confusion, that the Garison began to fly towards the Sea, where one Part of it perished in the Waves, while another Part perished in the Flames as they were also making their Escape. There were indeed a few that sav'd their Lives in some small Boats; but we know neither their Number nor their Names. As for me, your Slave, who in these Circumstances was so fear'd, that I knew not whether I was alive or dead: I fell into the Hands of the General Rumanzoff, and did not come to myself all Night.

Next Day the Czausch Pasha obtained Leave from the General Rumanzoff to pass on the other Side of the River with the Bulk of our Men that were retir'd that way, by which means they sav'd their Lives, in which they were more fortunate than the Bathaws Debubecker, Chuffein, Mehemet, Wefelm and Seymentzy, who lost their's in the Storm. As to us, who are now in the Muscovite Army, having obtained Leave to write, we have taken the Opportunity to give an Account to the Sublime Porte of our unhappy Fate, to which we have been, by the Divine Providence, condemn'd. For the rest, the Sublime Porte alone will determine when 'tis for its Convenience to put an End to the War by a good Peace, to release me and the other Prisoners, and to restore Tranquillity to the Subjects of the Empire.

The following are the two Letters mentioned in our paper of Yesterday.

Letter from Asmet Giray, Sultan of the Budziack Tartars, to the Pajba Jagia, Seraskier of Oczakoff.

To my most excellent, most honourable, and well beloved Brother Jagia, Seraskier of Oczakoff, very hearty and boundless Greeting.

As to the Fate thou hast had a Trial of, we are not to ascribe it to any Cause, but the Will of

the ALMIGHTY, which must be submitted to with an unshaken Constancy, because the Alcoran assures us, that they who suffer for God's Sake, go directly to Paradise. Resign thy self to the Direction of the ETERNAL; He will deliver thee: 'Tis what I sincerely wish, and what I put up my humble Prayers to him for.

Thou didst write to me heretofore, that we ought to fight for our Country, and support thee. My Answer is this: The Tartars of these Parts are of two different Opinions. The Turks made me a Seraskier. Those of the Tartars who own me, say we have neither Cannon nor Muskets, and how are we able to help another? The Kan of the Crim appointed another Seraskier, and one of our Parties that follows him, received Orders to go into the Crim. While they were thus disunited, and so little concerned about the Fate of Oczakoff, the Infidels had already block'd up that City, which was a Matter of very great Grief to all Believers, and to us in particular; but at that juncture it was not in our Power to do thee any Service. May the Great God preserve Thee, and his Prophet assist Thee. I cannot give thee better Consolation: But again, I say it, put thy Trust in God, and firmly believe that this Fatality is a Consequence of his unchangeable Predestination.

The Dervish Inentzemoy, that poor Man (a Turkish Hermit) whom thou knowest, desires to be remember'd to Thee. He prays continually for Thee, and exalts thy Name.

The Bearer of this Sheet, if he be alive, and has Permission to see Thee, will declare the rest by Word of Mouth, &c.

The following is the Answer of the Seraskier, who is Prisoner in the Russian Camp.

To the Potent, Most Renowned, and Incomparable, Sultan Asmet, our great Friend and Brother, Greeting: May God keep us all in perfect Health, and preserve us from Sorrow and Vexation.

It is now some Time since we sent an Account, not only to the Sublime Porte, but to the Celebrated and Exalted Seraskier of Bender, of the great Misfortune which befel us; and we caused our Letters to be delivered to the most Noble and most Fortunate Count de Munich, Chief General of the Muscovite Troops, that he might send them to the Emperor's Ambassador, as directed: Whether they are come to Hand, is what as yet I know not.

In that estimable Letter which thou didst lately write to me, and which was delivered to me by the Muscovite General, I took Notice of the wise and salutary Exhortations which thou gavest me. Upon this Article I declare to thee, that there is no Happiness nor Prosperity which I don't wish to the Sublime Porte. May Heaven hear my Prayers!

As for my own Part, I resign myself, as thou advisest me, in all Things, to the Adorable Will of God. I will not mention the Circumstances of our Misfortune, because I believe thou must have been therewith acquainted, by such of our People as had the good Fortune to escape in the little Boats. The Bombs that pour'd into the Town, as fast as a Shower of Rain, blew up the Magazines of Powder; the Gates of the City were consum'd by Fire, and all the Houses reduc'd to Ashes, because it was impossible to extinguish or stop the Flames. Several thousand Men of our Troops lost their Lives, but the rest are with me in the Muscovite Army; and I have near my Person some of my Retinue, who have escap'd Death. The other Mussulmen are dispersed in small Companies into different Places. Mustapha Pasha is still alive, and here as well as I.

For the rest, we all desire thee to employ all thy Interest, to procure to the Sublime Porte a safe and honourable Peace, to the End that we may soon recover our Liberty. The Muscovites allow Waggon to the Wounded, and the Old Soldiers, and the rest have a certain Portion of Biscuit per Diem, so that they do well enough. I most heartily greet the Incomparable Mahmud Pasha, and all

that remember me, and desire they would think of me particularly in their Prayers. In fine, I intreat thee, if it be possible, to acquaint the Sublime Porte of the Condition I am in, and to give Notice of it also to my Well-beloved Son Seid Beck.

Lisbon, Sept. 2. Yesterday there was another Auto de Fe, or Act of Faith, in the Dominicans Church as usual, which began with the reading of the Names of 19 Men and 29 Women, condemn'd by the Tribunal of the Inquisition, some to Death, and others to the Gallies, &c. Four of the Men, and 8 of the Women being convicted of an obstinate Adherence to the Jewish Religion, were deliver'd over to the Secular Judge to be burnt alive: But one of 'em had his Life given him, after the reading of his Sentence. Another was condemn'd to 3 Years Imprisonment, for marrying a 2d Wife while the first was alive. A second was sentenced to 5 Years Imprisonment, for having utter'd execrable Blasphemy. And a Third has also been condemn'd to the Gallies for 5 Years for marrying two Wives. The other Men, after having abjur'd Judaism, were also condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, and to wear the Habit of San Benito. Of the Women 6 were sentenced to Imprisonment at Pleasure, for their Attachment to Judaism. Some of the rest who have abjur'd their Religion, are also condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, to wear the Habit aforesaid, and to be transported for 3 Years to the Kingdom of Angola.

Vienna, Sept. 17. O. S. Some Advices from Count Munich's Army, which is incamp'd on the Bog say, that he is march'd towards the Place where that River falls into the Dnieper, and that 'twas believed he would there put the greatest Part of the Army on board the Flotilla, to be transported to Bialogrod in Bessarabia upon the Black Sea, in order to make a powerful Diversion there in favour of the Emperor. Several States of the Empire, who have been apply'd to for their Contributions towards the Expences of the Turkish War, seem backward to explain themselves, till they see the Issue of the Negotiations of the Peace at Nimirow.

Venice, Sept. 17. O. S. The Navigation of the Republick having been much hinder'd by the Turkish Vessels, since the Rupture between the Emperor and the Porte, Complaints have been made to the Turkish Governors bordering on the Adriatick; but without obtaining any Satisfaction. The Port is suspected to have given Directions for taking away the Letters which the Courier was bringing hither from our Bailo at Constantinople, on purpose to keep some Affairs of the Porte secret, since which it has been resolv'd that the Couriers of the Republick shall go another Road.

From the London Gazette.

Petersburg, Sept. 10. The 8th Instant, Vice Admiral Sinavin set out from hence to go to Oczakow, to take on him the Command of the Flotilla or little Boats that went down the River Nieper this Year: It is said they are to winter at Oczakow. Twenty Nine Sea Officers, and 800 Seamen are to follow Vice Admiral Sinavin in a very few Days. This looks as if the Russians were resolv'd to have every Thing ready to attack the Enemies very early in the Spring, in case a Peace is not concluded this Winter. The three Regiments of Foot Guards have exercised this Week before her Czarish Majesty, and next Week the Horse Guards, and the Cadets, are to do the like.

Dresden, Oct. 2. N. S. By Letters from Niemeroff of the 10th inst, we have Advice, that the Russians had razed the Fortifications of Oczakow, except the Citadel and Castle, and that they will leave there only 5000 Men, for, to have garisoned the Whole, it would have taken up 10,000 Men. The Saxon Officers who are lately arrived from the Imperial Army in Hungary, affirm, that that Army is diminished to half the Number it was at the Beginning of the Campaign.

Hague, Oct. 11. N. S. Count Uhlfeld has received from Vienna his Instructions upon the last Resolution of the States, relating to Bergues and Juliers; but the Marquis de Fencelon is not yet ready to concur with him for communicating the same to the States, wanting still the Answer from his Court.

His Excellency Mr. Walpole returned last Night from Breda, where the Duke of Arceberg was expected by the Prince of Orange. M. Vander Meer arrived here from Madrid with his Family on the 9th Instant.

#### HOME PORTS.

Deal, October 3. Wind N.N.W. In the Downs the —, Finch, for Rotterdam; the Dorset, Came, for Dublin. Came down and sailed through, the Gift, Elgate, for Bristol; the Mary, Grover, for Cadiz; the Lamb, Somerset, for Dublin; the True Briton, Morgan, for Seville. Arrived the Elizabeth, Davis, from Bridgewater for Yarmouth; the Elizabeth, Howard, from Liverpool.

#### LONDON.

The Antelope Man of War, Capt. Watson, is arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica; by whom there is Advice of the Death of Capt. Digby Dent the Commodore; as also of Capt. Forrester of the Kinsale. Capt. Bridge, who commanded the Antelope, is now Commodore, and has the Dunkirk Man of War.

We hear from Wenlock in Shropshire, that a few Days since Samuel Edwards, Esq; Member of Parliament for that Borough, and one of the Deputy-Tellers of the Exchequer, was married to Mrs. Betton, Relict of Col. Betton, late of Downing-street, Westminster, a Lady of great Merit, and a considerable Fortune.

Great Preparations are making at the Earl of Halifax's, in New Palace-Yard, Westminster, for celebrating the Birth-Day of the Lord Sunbury, Son and Heir Apparent to the said Earl, who then attains the Age of 21.

This Day the following Malefactors, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, are to be executed at Tyburn, viz. John Goswell, Robert Barrow, John Purdey, John Richardson, Catherine Lenge, John Totterdale, and John Cotton.

We hear from Bolton, in Lancashire, that Joseph Wilson, of the Inner Temple, Esq; was married to Miss Andrews, Daughter and Heiress of John Andrews, Esq; of the same Place; a young Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Yesterday a Court-Leet was held before Alexius Clayton, Esq; Deputy Steward of the City and Liberty of Westminster, when near 1000 Persons were summoned for Non-Payment of a Tax called Head-Pence; amongst whom were divers Persons of Distinction, but were fined for Non-Appearance. The Constables for the ensuing Year were sworn in for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Yesterday the Apprentice of Mr. Nicols, Haberdasher in Carnaby-street, being sent to the Pump in the Market-Place, had the Misfortune to have his Leg broke, occasioned by a Butcher's Boy tripping up his Heels while he was Pumping. It was set by Mr. Dispaniole, Surgeon, in Conduit-street, near Hanover-Square.

Last Monday Capt. Hoape, related to Col. Bladen, was married to Miss Brooks, Niece to the said Colonel, a young Gentlewoman possessed of a Fortune of 500 l. per Annum.

Last Sunday Nicholas Carpenter, Esq; kiss'd His Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Captain of a Troop, in the Regiment of Horse commanded by General Evans.

The same Day Mr. Poyntz and Mr. Gordon kiss'd His Majesty's Hand, on their being appointed Lieutenants in the Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Lieutenant-General Groves, deceased.

Yesterday Thomas Pinder, Esq; formerly Sheriff of this City, lay dangerously ill, at his House in St. John's Square.

This Day their Majesties will hunt a Hind, for the last Time this Season.

Yesterday William Burford, Ann his Wife, and Sarah Bullen, were committed to Newgate by C. L. De Veil, for Shop-Lifting: And the same Day John Smith, who had been committed by the said Colonel, for selling Spirituous Liquors contrary to the Statute, paid the 10 l. to the Church-Warden of the Parish of St. Ann, and to the Informer, and was thereupon set at Liberty.

#### BANKRUPT.

Thomas Middleton, of Great Chelfea, in the County of Middlesex, Apothecary.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 47	07 16

Bank Stock 145 3-4ths to 146 for the Opening. India 177 to 1-half. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths for the Opening. New ditto 110 7-8ths to 111. Three per Cent. 106 5-8ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 3-4ths, 7-8ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 102 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 109 1-half. London Assurance 15. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 19 s. Prem. Old ditto, 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 10 s. Premium. Salt Talties 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123 1-half. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 5 s. Stamp ditto 4 l. 5 s.

#### Just Published,

#### A COLLECTION of several TRACTS

of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Confidence. 19. Of an Active and a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing be may 1 en at T. Woodward's.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at Lock's Head in Amen Corner.



#### Whereas many In-

conveniences have attended the former manner of supplying the Kingdoms of England and Ireland with Pyrmont Water; particularly, the Water frequently lay long in the Merchants Hands at Bremen before transported to England, and afterwards yet longer in the Possession of the Sellers in London before sold: so that sometimes, before it came to the

Drinkers Hands, it would be a Year old, or upwards. Moreover I have detected Persons filling Bottles (marked with a Star, like those in which I used to fill the Pyrmont Waters) at a common Spring, in order to transport and impose them upon the Publick, for the true Waters of Pyrmont. And further, to my certain Knowledge, great Quantities of false Waters were purposely filled in this Country, and imposed last Year on the Publick designedly, by some Traders in England, in order to prejudice this Fountain, and to the Detriment and Disappointment of the Drinkers. And on the other hand, being well assured of the Integrity of Mr. EYRE, sworn Purveyor of all Mineral Waters to their Britannick Majesties, and being an Eye-witness of the Improvements he has made in filling these Waters, whereby they are now transported in greater Perfection: Therefore I do appoint him, jointly with my Brother JOHN-HENRY REISENER, to transport into England and Ireland the said Waters, which shall be sent them from time to time, and be sold by them only, or by such as they shall appoint, by which Method the Dominions of his Britannick Majesty will be constantly supplied with FRESH PYRMONT WATER, and the foregoing Inconveniences be in some measure prevented: And for a further Caution, all the Bottles filled with the said Water will have the Arms of his Highness the Prince of Waldeck impressed on the Side, agreeable to a Patent granted them by his Highness for that Purpose; and all such as are not thus marked, agreeable to the above Impression, are not to be depended on to be the true Waters of Pyrmont.

Pyrmont, Mar. 30. CHRISTIAN-ULRICH REISENER, Master of the Pyrmont Wells.

THESE are to certify, That Messrs JOHN-HENRY REISENER and HENRY EYRE have caused to be filled, in their Presence, 34,113 Bottles of Pyrmont Water, which Water was filled in a good Season, and when it was in its utmost Perfection, and was corked, wired down, and secured by an excellent Composition, after an improved Method.

Pyrmont, May 26. D. JOHN PHILIP SEIP, Counsellor and Physician to his Highness the Prince of Waldeck at Pyrmont.

These WATERS are sold at Mr. EYRE's Mineral Water-Warehouse, near Temple Bar.

Where also are constantly sold the following Mineral Waters, viz.

SPA, BORNE, BATH, SCAR-  
SELTERS, HOLT, BRISTOL, BORO'  
N. B. Mr. EYRE employs his whole Time in attending and filling the several Waters, particularly those of Pyrmont and Spa.

For Sale by the Candle,  
On Wednesday the 12th of October, 1755, at Day,  
Coffee-House in Lombard-street at 12 o'Clock  
Noon,



#### THE Good Ship VINE

as she came from Sea; Square Stern'd, British built, Burthen 90 Tons more or less, with proportionable Equipments, now lying at Union Street, Wapping,

WILLIAM MOVERLEY, Commanding the Keys at Mr. William Clark's, at the Place of Sale.

Inventories to be seen on board the said Ship, and at the Place of Sale.  
To be sold by ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Legal Broker, living in Mincing-Lane.

#### ANTI-SYPHILICON

#### THE only short and most infallible

Cure in the Universe for the Venereal Disease, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and degenerate Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely cured in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Virus on one Hand, or a venereal Gleet or Weakness to depend on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Ulcers, attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings out, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other violent whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as to be capable of the only apposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have to their great Joy experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Discomfort, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates its Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Effects of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on that Account, in all scorbatick, scrophulous, and even venereal Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Day, than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble Anti-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RAUWOLF's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is totally rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

#### The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withstood, by its most excellent and known Virtues, the Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits; some imitating it by the Name of Powder, others under several other Names, therefore pray take Notice, that the only true, efficient, and original Powder, is sold no where else, but as mentioned below: It is sent for in large Quantities to the Plantations beyond the Seas, to whom good Allowance is given, and is as effectual in the East or West Indies as at London.

WHICH has given so great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, who above 30 Years that it hath been published, and vast Quantities of the same still continue to be sold.

It is sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue-coat, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, and at Messrs Markham's Toyshop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, and no where else, at 1 s. each Box.

As once using it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, and never to black or yellow, and effectually preserves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them sound to exceeding old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents Rheum or Desquiction, kills the Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach. It admirably fastens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any Thing ever yet found out for those Purposes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who send to Mrs. Markham for the Powder for Teeth, are desired to give strict Orders not to mistake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is under the Seven Stars) because most of the Toy-men in her Neighbourhood, seeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have transported Counterfeits and sell their Stuff in Imitation of our known and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

#### The LIP-SALVE.

Which is so much esteemed, and of so many Years large Experience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any Counterfeits, sold at the same Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho' new and rough or chapt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a becoming ruddy Colour; the Fragrancy of its Odour also renders the Breath fine and sweet, and it may be eaten for its Safety.